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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 63

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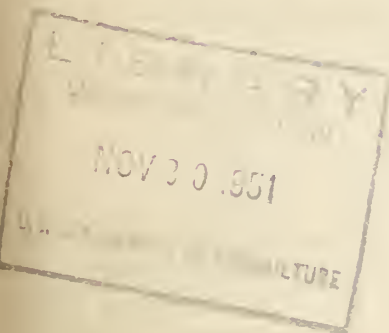
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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 19, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

Grain production in Canada is now placed slightly below the September estimate. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics on November 15 estimated wheat at 562 million bushels, compared with its previous estimate of 579 million. Of production, now estimated at 493 million bushels compares with the September estimate of 502 million bushels. Barley is now estimated at 253 million, down 4 million bushels from the previous estimate. Mixed grains are estimated at 80 million bushels, and rye at 18 million. More complete details of the report will be published in the next (November 25) issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

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An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Yorkshire, England, was confirmed on November 14.

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Effective on and after November 1, 1951, the Canadian specific duty of 1 cent per pound on prunes shall not apply on imports into the customs port of Port Arthur and all ports west thereof in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The suspension was announced by the Canadian Government.

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Infestation of cotton boll weevils in October has caused severe damage to the 1951-52 cotton crop in Guatemala and may result in a reduction of about 30 percent from the earlier estimate of 12,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) to slightly more than 8,000 bales. Daily rains during the period hampered control efforts, washing off the insecticides before they could be effective.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains, in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO REMAIN HIGH 1/

World peanut production in 1951 may establish a new record, tentatively forecast by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 11.3 million short tons of nuts in the shell, on the basis of preliminary data from the principal producing areas. This is slightly larger than the 1950 output, revised to 11.2 million tons, but represents an increase of almost 20 percent from prewar.

Peanut crops in Africa are expected to be very good this season and probably will offset shorter crops in India and the United States. Furthermore, the increase in Africa is particularly significant because Africa now is the major world source of surplus peanuts. The volume of peanuts and peanut oil entering foreign trade channels in 1952 therefore should be considerably larger than in 1951.

Production in the United States is estimated at 819,000 tons from 2,255,000 acres, according to the official crop report of November 1. This is a decrease of 19 percent from 1950 and the smallest crop since the 1941 outturn of 737,600 tons. The area indicated for harvesting nuts also is the smallest since the 1,900,000 acres harvested in 1941. Extended hot, dry weather in some areas and untimely rains in other areas reduced the over-all yield per acre to 726 pounds compared with 887 pounds last year.

India's peanut crop may not exceed 3,500,000 tons though an early official estimate was 3,730,000 tons. Drought conditions were prevalent during early fall in some important growing areas of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Saurashtra States. In addition, lack of timely rains and Mawka disease have combined to reduce earlier crop expectations. The estimated outturn of 3.5 million tons represents a decline of 230,000 tons or 6 percent from the 1950 crop but a 6 percent increase from the prewar average.

There is no exportable surplus from the 1951 peanut crop, except that a small artificial surplus has been created by the Government to meet commitments under bilateral trade agreements and to retain in part India's position as an exporter of peanuts and oil.

China's crops during the past two years may have been somewhat larger than the 3,224,000 tons produced in 1949. However, reliable statistics for these years are not available.

The peanut harvest in Indonesia (Java and Madura) is estimated at 300,000 tons, representing a slight increase from 1950 and the prewar average. Plantings were reported to have been above average during the latter part of 1950.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

PEANUTS 1/ : Acreage and production in specified countries and the world,
average 1935-39, annual 1947-51

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Production									
	Average : 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 2/	Average : 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 3/			
	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons			
NORTH AMERICA															
Mexico.....	33:	83:	76:	89:	133:	130:	12.2:	36.8:	38.6:	42.1:	70.5:	70.0			
United States.....	1,659:	3,380:	3,311:	2,332:	2,277:	2,255:	614.7:	1,091.4:	1,169.2:	937.9:	1,009.6:	819.0			
Cuba.....	-	86:	67:	43:	-	-	4/	8.4:	23.5:	11.0:	8.8:	5.2:			
Dominican Republic.....	-	44:	42:	63:	55:	-	4/	3.8:	9.0:	10.2:	22.8:	19.0:			
Total 5/.....	1,800:	3,610:	3,510:	2,540:	2,510:	2,480:	640.0:	1,165.5:	1,234.0:	1,016.0:	1,110.0:	920.0			
EUROPE															
Bulgaria.....	5:	4:	-	-	-	-	2.2:	1.3:	-	-	-	-			
Italy.....	2:	11:	10:	9:	-	10: 4/	1.6:	7.9:	7.2:	6.9:	8.1:	9.6			
Spain.....	24:	17:	16:	-	-	-	6/	23.3:	11.1:	12.7:	-	-			
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	35:	35:	35:	35:	40:	40:	28.0:	22.0:	23.0:	22.0:	25.0:	27.0			
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)..... 4/															
ASIA															
Turkey.....	3:	-	6:	7:	-	-	1.9:	-	3.9:	4.4:	4.4:	-			
Burma.....	784:	702:	680:	665:	652:	695:	192.2:	171.4:	165.8:	133.1:	162.4:	165.0			
China.....	3,639:	3,913:	3,881:	3,958:	-	-	4/2,913.4:	2,916.8:	3,160.4:	3,224.3:	-	-			
Manchuria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/7/121.6:	-	-	-	-	-			
French India.....	7:	-	-	-	-	-	4/	5.6:	-	-	-	-			
French Indochina.....	42:	-	20:	-	-	-	4/	16.0:	-	-	-	-			
India.....	7,535:	10,079:	9,165:	9,832:	10,472:	10,000:	3,295.7:	3,820.3:	3,249.1:	3,784.5:	3,730.7:	3,500.0			
Japan.....	19:	13:	18:	20:	31:	-	14.6:	5.3:	10.1:	9.9:	16.7:	-			
Formosa.....	77:	161:	181:	190:	-	-	38.5:	51.3:	58.8:	58.7:	66.9:	66.0			
Kwantung Leased Territory..... 4/	101:	-	-	-	-	4/	91.1:	-	-	-	-	-			
Indonesia 8/.....	572:	464:	-	647:	563:	-	289.1:	215.5:	272.8:	314.2:	282.7:	300.0			
Philippine Republic.....	18:	27:	34:	-	-	-	4.7:	5.6:	8.2:	-	8.8:	-			
Thailand.....	-	29:	15:	15:	16:	-	-	9.7:	14.0:	13.8:	10.5:	-			
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	13,200:	15,700:	14,820:	15,660:	16,270:	15,870:	7,021.0:	7,370.0:	7,111.0:	7,720.5:	7,951.0:	7,741.0			

SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina.....	207:	282:	264:	180:	193:	225:	87.3:	186.8:	173.6:	89.3:	100.2:	132.0	
Brazil.....	-	128:	351:	336:	339:	-	14.8:	59.0:	153.2:	149.6:	126.8:	159.8	
Paraguay.....	29:	-	-	8:	-	-	19.4:	1.7:	1.1:	2.3:	2.2:	5.7	
Uruguay.....	5:	15:	30:	38:	18:	15:	1.2:	4.8:	10.6:	11.7:	4.2:	5.7	
Total 5/.....	320:	490:	670:	580:	580:	620:	129.0:	260.0:	345.0:	260.0:	240.0:	305.0	
AFRICA													
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	43:	-	-	-	-	-	8.1:	8.6:	9.0:	15.0:	-	-	
Belgian Congo.....	245:	490:	483:	580:	-	-	65.1:	-	-	160.0:	181.4:	198.4	
Tanganyika.....	277:	-	-	-	-	-	23.4:	36.0:	28.0:	-	-	-	
Uganda.....	156:	331:	347:	318:	350:	-	2.2:	166.3:	174.7:	-	-	-	
Gambia.....	-	210:	210:	210:	210:	210.7/	58.1:	78.4:	69.4:	80.0:	-	-	
Egypt.....	23:	26:	24:	27:	26:	26:	17.2:	20.6:	19.9:	16.0:	20.0:	19.8	
French Equatorial Africa.....	98:	-	48:	48:	-	-	18.7:	56.2:	7.7:	16.5:	-	-	
French Cameroun.....	279:	242:	252:	333:	-	-	36.0:	72.8:	72.9:	76.7:	-	-	
French West Africa.....	2,955:	2,338:	2,975:	3,046:	-	-	875.9:	824.5:	921.5:	803.6:	661.4:	854.3	
Madagascar.....	14:	26:	33:	31:	32:	-	6.6:	7.6:	9.5:	9.0:	9.7:	-	
Mozambique.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.9:	26.9:	28.9:	15.0:	20.0:	-	
Nigeria and Cameroons.....	-	2,500:	2,675:	-	-	-	354.7:	560.0:	616.0:	500.0:	400.0:	600.0	
Angola.....	18:	21:	-	-	-	-	6.2:	1.7:	6.1:	8.3:7/	6.8:	-	
Portuguese Guinea 7/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.0:	42.8:	43.2:	48.8:	-	-	
Southern Rhodesia.....	6:	8:	8:	7:	6:	-	1.6:	2.5:	2.4:	1.1:	1.9:	-	
Union of South Africa 10/.....	56:	139:	329:	452:	-	-	12.0:	31.2:	79.4:	68.9:	90.0:	124.5	
Total 5/.....	6,100:	7,100:	8,000:	8,370:	8,450:	8,600:	1,688.0:	2,129.0:	2,284.0:	2,051.0:	1,808.0:	2,300.0	
OCEANIA													
Australia.....	14:	39:	35:	24:	18:	17.4/	6.1:	25.5:	17.8:	11.2:	8.9:	8.8	
Total 5/.....	15:	40:	35:	25:	20:	20:	6.5:	27.0:	19.0:	12.0:	10.0:	10.0	
World total.....													
1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ One year only. 7/ Export figures. 8/ Java and Madura only. 9/ Exports from Kenya and Uganda. 10/ Production on European farms only.													

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Burma's peanut harvest is placed at 165,000 tons from a matured acreage of 695,000. This is a slight increase from the previous year but still somewhat short of the prewar level. Acreages of principal oilseed crops, of which peanuts is the most important, increased this year because of the shortages of edible oils in Burma--resulting from restrictions on exports of peanut oil from India.

Growing conditions in Argentina during the 1950-51 season were reasonably good and the peanut crop was unofficially estimated at 132,000 tons from about 225,000 harvested acres compared with the official estimates of 100,000 tons from 193,000 acres in 1949-50.

Brazil's output is unofficially estimated at a record 160,000 tons, or one-fourth larger than in 1950. Production centers largely in Sao Paulo, which has an estimated crop of 138,000 tons compared with 22,000 tons for the rest of Brazil.

The increase in Sao Paulo production in recent years has been due largely to favorable prices resulting from a decrease in the production of cottonseed in Central Brazil and greatly increased demand from domestic consumers.

French West Africa's peanut production has been reported at an estimated 854,000 tons, some 190,000 tons or 30 percent more than last season's small outturn of 660,000 tons (revised). Recent rains in Senegal, which were very heavy for this time of the year, may have done considerable damage, but on the whole, the weather for the year has been good. Moreover, this year's output increased as a result of the greater number of migratory farmers who came to Senegal from Sudan for this season, having been encouraged by the high prices paid for peanuts last year.

The commercialized tonnage of this season's crop is estimated by leading peanut buyers in Dakar at about 640,000 tons compared with about 435,000 tons from last year's crop.

The harvest in Nigeria may approximate 600,000 tons. Recent developments in the crop have not been reported as yet, but early estimates based on a good growing season placed the volume for export at 280,000-336,000 tons of shelled nuts (about 420,000-500,000 in terms of unshelled). Purchases by the Groundnut Marketing Board from last season's crop amounted to only about 155,000 tons (232,000 unshelled). A crop of 600,000 tons would represent a 50 percent increase from the small outturn of 1950.

Production in the Belgian Congo has been reported at 198,000 tons against 180,000 last year and about 65,000 prewar. Peanuts are now produced in all the Congo Provinces and are one of the most profitable crops grown by the natives. In certain parts of the Congo, in the Eastern Province for example, consumption is increasing markedly and exports consequently have dropped. Efforts are being made to improve yields and increase mechanization.

In the Union of South Africa, the 1951 crop of peanuts, the principal oilseed produced, is stated to be a record and is unofficially estimated at 125,000 tons compared with 90,000 tons in 1950. Natives are not important producers of peanuts except in the Eastern Transvaal, where ordinarily their production would be approximately 15,000 tons a year. This year, however, drought in that area adversely affected native production and their total contribution to this year's crop is not expected to exceed 1,500 tons.

Australia's 1951 peanut crop amounted to 8,800 tons or only slightly less than the 1950 outturn. The bulk of the crop is produced in Queensland, but acreage is expanding rapidly in New South Wales.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD BEAN PRODUCTION UP 5 PERCENT

Dry edible bean production in 50 countries is estimated at 117 million bags of 100 pounds each in the 1951-52 season. This is 4 percent larger than the 112 million bags estimated for 1950-51 and around 10 percent larger than either the prewar (1935-39) production of 106 million bags or the wartime (1940-44) average.

This first estimate of the 1951-52 production is preliminary. It is based on reports of several weeks ago when crops were not fully matured in many areas of the Northern Hemisphere and on forecasts of production on acreage only recently planted or to be planted in the Southern Hemisphere. A revised estimate will be available in May 1952.

The estimated 4 percent increase above the generally good crop of last season should not be interpreted as a world wide bumper crop in 1951-52, because in the areas where 80 percent of this year's increase occurred production is still generally below prewar. The 4 percent increase represents for the most part a recovery from a severe drought in southeastern Europe. The 1951-52 production in most other areas remained about the same as last year, but considerably above prewar.

Recovery from the 1950 drought is reported in several southeastern European countries. Italy for example reported an increase of 1.2 million bags or 45 percent more than last year, and around 300,000 bags or 8 percent more than prewar. France and Spain each reported increases of about 200,000 bags or 11 and 17 percent respectively above 1950, but neither country produced its prewar volume. In fact, they produced 25 to 51 percent less than their prewar production.

The drought was so severe in Yugoslavia last season that about 750,000 bags of beans and 447,000 bags of dry peas were imported from the United States during the crop year; whereas in prewar years Yugoslavia was a net exporter of an average three-fourths of a million bags of beans annually. This year weather was excellent in that area. Both Spain and Italy report abundant rain, high temperatures, and a very good year for

ASIA												
Iran.....	75:	90:	86:	82:	533:	611:	666:	637:	400:	550:	573:	522
Lebanon.....	3/	3/	10:	10:	3/	3/	1,100:	1,000:	3/	3/	110:	100
Syria.....	1:4/	5:	7:	5:4/	1,040:4/	1,151:	773:	700:4/	8:4/	59:	57:	35
Turkey.....	185:	227:	208:	209:	751:	843:	922:	836:	1,390:	1,914:	1,918:	1,748
Burma.....	396:	300:	350:	350:	682:	333:	657:	686:	2,700:	1,000:	2,300:	2,400
China.....	6,250:	5,000:	4,500:	4,500:	450:	480:	533:	533:	28,100:	24,000:	24,000:	24,000
Japan.....	472:	350:	250:	260:	867:	774:	940:	962:	4,093:	2,708:	2,351:	2,500
South Korea.....	100:	90:	100:	110:	806:	778:	600:	636:	806:	700:	600:	700
Total.....	7,479:	6,062:	5,511:	5,526:	501:	510:	579:	579:	37,497:	30,931:	31,909:	32,005
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina.....	56:	61:	76:	75:	732:	993:	868:	867:	410:	606:	660:	650
Brazil.....	2,354:	2,650:	4,428:	4,430:	771:	701:	637:	632:	18,155:	18,582:	28,200:	28,000
Chile.....	214:	213:	179:	180:	815:	752:	782:	778:	1,744:	1,602:	1,400:	1,400
Colombia.....	179:	186:	235:	235:	407:	473:	375:	425:	729:	879:	882:	1,000
Ecuador.....	9:	9:	12:	12:	778:	833:	833:	833:	70:	75:	100:	100
Peru.....	58:	60:	60:	60:	690:	750:	708:	708:	400:	450:	425:	425
Uruguay.....	23:	19:	10:	10:	383:	295:	350:	350:	88:	56:	35:	35
Venezuela.....	30:	90:	90:	90:	867:	556:	889:	889:	260:	500:	800:	800
Total.....	2,923:	3,288:	5,090:	5,092:	748:	692:	639:	636:	21,856:	22,750:	32,502:	32,410
AFRICA												
Algeria.....	1:	1:	4:	4:	526:	443:	433:	433:	6:	6:	18:	18
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	4:	10:	10:	10:	1,075:	865:	1,000:	1,000:	52:	83:	100:	100
French Morocco.....	2:	9:	31:	30:	265:	295:	506:	533:	6:	25:	157:	160
Madagascar.....	143:	128:	103:	100:	660:	533:	601:	600:	944:	682:	619:	600
Angola.....	127:	132:	155:	155:	448:	489:	774:	774:	569:	646:	1,200:	1,200
Union of South Africa.....	100:	120:	175:	175:	400:	375:	400:	400:	400:	450:	700:	700
Total.....	377:	400:	478:	474:	524:	473:	585:	586:	1,977:	1,892:	2,794:	2,778
World total.....	19,024:	19,146:	20,812:	20,920:	558:	551:	537:	557:	106,216:	105,509:	111,749:	116,524
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Official United States figures include garbanzos, which are here excluded. 3/ Included with Syria. 4/ Includes Lebanon.												

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Official United States figures include garbanzos, which are here excluded. 3/ Included with Syria. 4/ Includes Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

most crops. Improvement in weather is reflected in the increase of yields which for Europe as a whole averaged 423 pounds per acre in 1951-52 compared to 333 pounds in 1950-51, an increase of 90 pounds or 27 percent.

Total European production of 22 million bags in 1951-52 was 26 percent above 1950-51 and 5 percent below the average of 23.5 million bags produced in the prewar period (1935-39). The 10 percent increase of total (50 countries) production above prewar thus occurs in areas other than Europe, notwithstanding the fact that Europe produced most of the estimated increase above last year.

In North America where the United States, Canada, and Mexico are the most important producers, the 1951 crop is only 1 percent above last year, but 28 percent above the prewar average. This production was attained on an acreage in 1951, 3 percent larger than in 1950 and 22 percent larger than the prewar average.

In South America where Brazil, Chile, and Argentina are the most important commercial producers, the 1951-52 crops are as yet unharvested. The 1950-51 crop, however, was 49 percent above the prewar average, and acreage was 73 percent above prewar.

In Africa where Angola, Madagascar, and French Morocco are the most important commercial producers, the 1951-52 crop is expected to be 41 percent above prewar, and acreage 26 percent above.

In western Asia (Asia Minor) where Turkey is the most important commercial producer, the 1951 crop is estimated at 10 percent below last year, but 34 percent above prewar, and acreage is 17 percent above prewar.

In eastern Asia (Asia Major), where China and Japan are the most important commercial producers, the 1951-52 production is not expected to be far different from last year, but 17 percent below prewar, with acreage 28 percent below.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

LARGER WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION FORECAST FOR 1951-52

World exportable coffee production in the 1951-52 crop year is forecast at 31.7 million bags (132 pounds each), an increase of 6 percent over the 1950-51 exportable output of 29.9 million bags. This compares with exportable production of 29.3 million bags in 1949-50, and a prewar (1935-36 to 1939-40) average of 35.0 million bags. Over-production in prewar years resulted in unremunerative prices and led to the destruction of millions of bags of coffee for which there was no market. Supply and demand are now in close balance, and prices are high enough to encourage new plantings and improved cultivation and harvesting practices.

COFFEE: Estimated total and exportable production in specified countries,
average 1935-36 to 1939-40, annual 1949-50 to 1951-52 1/

Continent and Country	Average		1949-50		1950-51 2/		Forecast	
	1935-36 to 1939-40						1951-52 2/	
	Total	Exportable	Total	Exportable	Total	Exportable	Total	Exportable
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
North America								
Costa Rica	390	330	388	347	321	287	390	350
Cuba	425	58	653	3/	547	3/	613	3/
Dominican Republic	347	222	351	246	327	222	400	300
El Salvador	1,091	1,011	1,250	1,150	1,212	1,112	990	890
Guatemala	1,002	922	1,050	900	950	800	1,050	900
Haiti	538	438	667	447	600	380	640	440
Honduras	57	27	184	143	204	163	209	166
Mexico	959	609	1,000	700	1,100	900	1,210	1,010
Nicaragua	280	253	396	346	315	270	345	300
Others 4/	251	130	305	36	286	38	518	218
Total	5,340	4,000	6,244	4,315	5,862	4,172	6,365	4,574
South America								
Brazil 5/	25,340	21,740	19,250	14,950	19,750	15,550	20,000	15,800
Colombia	4,452	4,202	5,740	5,200	5,100	4,500	6,300	5,700
Ecuador	268	223	215	180	420	385	210	175
Peru	80	47	92	3/	93	18	97	22
Venezuela	940	740	520	270	588	338	600	350
Others 6/	83	50	26	8	27	6	30	8
Total	31,163	27,002	25,843	20,608	25,978	20,797	27,237	22,055
Africa								
Angola	300	273	610	540	845	775	735	665
Belgian Congo	320	300	467	458	547	539	510	500
Ethiopia	345	263	608	568	520	480	583	517
French West Africa 7/	250	207	1,033	958	783	700	870	790
Kenya	297	293	107	100	159	152	254	247
Madagascar	537	437	537	487	572	512	600	540
Tanganyika	263	260	214	207	257	250	342	335
Uganda	225	222	468	461	657	650	667	660
Others 8/	65	60	351	318	371	338	404	367
Total	2,602	2,315	4,395	4,097	4,711	4,396	4,965	4,621
Asia								
India	278	155	345	40	312	7	373	53
Indonesia	1,961	1,356	520	90	975	310	750	165
Yemen	80	76	100	90	105	100	110	105
Others 9/	75	60	91	19	109	9	133	20
Total	2,394	1,647	1,056	239	1,501	426	1,366	343
Oceania 10/	101	53	77	52	112	82	120	90
World Total	41,600	35,017	37,615	29,311	38,164	29,873	40,053	31,683

1/ In bags of 132.276 pounds each. Production is given by crop years in the various countries. Generally, the main coffee harvesting period begins about October and continues until February or March of the following year, except in certain Southern Hemisphere countries such as Brazil, Madagascar, and Indonesia where the main harvest begins April to June and is completed in September or October of the same year. Exportable production is total production minus domestic consumption. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Exports prohibited. 4/ Includes British West Indies Guadeloupe, Panama Republic, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Statistical series revised by subtracting estimates of port consumption and coastwise shipments from Brazilian National Coffee Department's statistics of farm despatches toward ports to obtain adjusted estimates of exportable production. Revised estimates of Brazilian coffee consumption added to adjusted estimates of exportable production to obtain total production. 6/ Includes Bolivia, Paraguay, and Surinam. 7/ Includes Dahomey, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Senegal. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, French Togoland, Liberia, Sao Thome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Spanish Africa and Gold Coast. 9/ Includes French Indochina, North Borneo, Philippines, and Timor. 10/ Includes Hawaii, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports from U.S. Foreign Service Officers, and other information.

In addition to the coffee available for export to foreign markets from the 1951-52 crop, it is estimated that about 8.3 million bags of coffee will be consumed in producing countries. Therefore, the world total coffee production in 1951-52 is forecast at 40.0 million bags.

The increase in world coffee production forecast for 1951-52 is attributable chiefly to larger harvests expected in Colombia and several other countries. Colombia is the second most important coffee-producing country. Heavy rains damaged both the 1949-50 and 1950-51 crops in that country, but weather conditions have been favorable for the 1951-52 crop.

Brazil normally provides about half of the world's coffee supply. Coffee is harvested in Brazil from May to September and marketed from July to the following June. The crop which was harvested from May to September in 1951 is included in the 1951-52 forecast. Exportable output from this crop is estimated at 15.8 million bags, a disappointing outturn, only a little higher than the output from the previous crop.

Next to Colombia and Brazil, the most significant increases in coffee production are forecast for British East Africa, Mexico, Guatemala and Puerto Rico. The most important decreases are forecast for El Salvador, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Angola. The drop in El Salvador's exportable coffee production from 1,112,000 bags in 1950-51 to a forecast of 890,000 bags for 1951-52 is attributed to a combination of bad weather and a cricket plague. A drought followed by heavy, unseasonal rains damaged Ecuador's 1951-52 coffee crop.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PRICE CHANGES ANNOUNCED FOR SOUTH AFRICAN MEAT

The Minister of Agriculture for the Union of South Africa announced in early November that the Government had decided to remove price control on mutton and to increase the prices of beef.

According to J. L. Dougherty, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Pretoria, the announcement followed a decision by the entire cabinet which had met during the week to review the food position with particular emphasis on the meat shortage. Meat has been insufficient to supply the demand in the nine principal marketing centers which have been under control, and the situation has grown so grave that action of some kind had to be taken. Paradoxically, meat in the smaller towns and villages and in the country areas which were uncontrolled remained plentiful.

It was not uncommon to see consumers from the controlled areas motoring into the countryside to obtain their weekly meat supplies. This was evidence of the continuously deteriorating meat supply position in the controlled areas.

Although it was realized by the Government that the change in policy would increase the prices of meat to the consumer, it was considered essential to do so immediately in order to encourage the marketing of such livestock as there was available. There also was the feeling that substantially increasing beef prices would stimulate livestock production.

The Government considered it in the country's interest to retain control over beef inasmuch as beef constituted the larger share of the meat consumed in the Union. The statement indicated that the crisis in beef supplies was due principally to the exceptionally severe winter and the fact that spring rains did not begin until the second half of October. It should be understood at this point that cattle reaching markets are practically all grass fed, and little in the way of supplemental feeding during the winter months is practiced by producers. Cattle therefore lose weight in the winter months in proportion to the severity of the winter season.

The statement indicates further that production has not kept pace with the rapid increase in consumption during the past 10 years. Supplies of meat are not expected to be plentiful in the near future.

LIVESTOCK FEED SHORTAGE IN ALBERTA, CANADA

Severe and unexpected weather conditions in late October created an extremely serious situation in the feeding of livestock in southern Alberta, according to Cyrus Follmer, American Consul at Calgary. The local stockyards were filled to capacity with livestock and for the first time in 47 years an embargo was placed on further deliveries because of lack of space.

The loss of hay in southern Alberta through permanent spoilage was very great. Both hay and straw cost about \$10 more a ton in the Calgary district than in the Edmonton area where no shortage of feed or milk is expected this winter. Hay was reported shipped into the Calgary district from as far away as Manitoba, although freight costs were almost prohibitive. Some southern cattle breeders were even considering putting road graders into their fields to shift cut feed to the top of the snow where cattle can reach it.

The Livestock Commissioner stated that there was not enough of last year's poor quality grain in southern Alberta to ease the feed situation. Hay and straw were needed most.

About 75 percent of the cattle swamping the stockyards were of feeder and stocker types. The weather has accelerated the usual heavy fall

run of these cattle. Some farmers were selling their cattle because their funds were short due to unharvested grain. About half of Alberta's grain was unthreshed when the heavy snow fell.

Prices held up well under the onslaught and were steadied by the embargo. Many of the cattle are not finished, as farmers who expected to fatten them on stubble were unable to do so because of the heavy snowfall.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN THE NETHERLANDS

Effective October 28, 1951, the Netherlands Government ceased inspection of Dutch cattle destined for export, according to the American Embassy in the Hague, thus in effect banning such exports until further notice. This step was made necessary by a new type of foot-and-mouth disease which has spread through the Eastern provinces of the country and has caused both Italy and Switzerland to forbid imports and transshipments of Dutch cattle to prevent infection of their stock. The Minister of Agriculture has termed the inspection stoppage temporary, saying it would be in effect only until Dutch veterinarians succeed in perfecting an effective vaccine.

Foot-and-mouth disease usually varies in the Netherlands according to the time of year, but normally no more than 10 to 20 contaminated farms are reported each month. However, during the last week of October alone, 884 newly contaminated farms were registered; and at the end of the month approximately 1,500 farms in Overijssel, Gelderland, Limburg and the eastern part of North Brabant had reported the prevalent form of the disease, Type A-5. This form occurs in Germany but has never before been apparent in the Netherlands. The location of the present epidemic therefore indicates that the outbreak may have originated in Western Germany.

Further spreading of the Type A-5 is being combatted with the existing A vaccine in stronger-than-normal amounts, but this method has not proven effective. However, although the current outbreak is considered serious, Dutch veterinarians are certain they will be able to limit its spread, and predict an early decrease in the number of contaminated farms.

THE CURRENT CUBAN PORK SITUATION

According to J. R. Johnstone, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Havana, Cuban commercial hog slaughter during the third quarter of this year approximated 50,000 head, or a slight increase over the 45,000 head reportedly slaughtered during the second quarter. The weights were up during the quarter and on commercial operations averaged about 160 pounds each. The packer-type carcass yield is estimated at 5.0 million pounds.

Hog prices were down moderately from second quarter to about 20.5 cents per pound in September on the Havana market, or still too high for large scale processing operations. The October price dropped further to about 19 cents per pound. At least 70 percent of the pork was marketed fresh, and local processing of domestic pork was small during the quarter.

Imports of processed pork during the quarter approximated 5.8 million pounds, consisting largely of salt bellies. Wholesale prices generally were down during the quarter, reflecting trends on the Chicago market.

In view of the current large stocks of processed meats plus the fact that local processing plants are now operating in a larger scale than during third quarter, requirements of processed meats (pork) during fourth quarter should not exceed 5.0 million pounds. Although the larger percentage of this will be imported in the form of salt pork (bellies and butts), ham imports during the quarter will comprise a larger than normal share of the total.

POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION IN ARGENTINA 1/

Production of eggs during the year ending July 31, 1951 was estimated at 240 million dozen or about 10 percent over the previous season and another increase is expected during 1951-52. Increased domestic demand is expected to take most of the greater production. Poultry marketings in the first 6 months of 1951 are estimated slightly in excess of comparable 1950 while turkey receipts are slightly smaller. Prices to producers for eggs, poultry, and turkeys were satisfactory in 1950 and have increased more than costs thus far in 1951. Because of the strong domestic demand, exports of poultry and eggs are not expected to be any larger than last year and several markets, such as Trinidad, Curacao, Bermuda and Panama, which normally purchase Argentine poultry are buying from the United States. Turkey exports may approximate last year's totals. Feed supplies are adequate and the winter is unusually warm.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be obtainable as a Foreign Agriculture Circular from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FATS AND OILSAUSTRIAN FATS AND
OILS REVIEW

Production of vegetable oilseeds in Austria is limited to small quantities of rapeseed, poppy seed, flaxseed, and pumpkin seed, reports H.O. Lint and H.G. Stuckmann, American Embassy, Vienna. Vegetable oils from indigenous sources, estimated at 2,200 short tons in 1950, are of little commercial importance compared with the total Austrian vegetable oil requirement, placed at approximately 27,000 tons annually.

Estimates of 1951 oilseed production, with official 1950 figures in parentheses, are as follows: rapeseed 4,056 tons (3,757); poppy seed 1,268 (1,292); flaxseed 1,055 (1,055); and pumpkin seed 2,370 (2,370).

Imports of vegetable oilseeds, principally copra, during January-July 1951 totaled 14,580 tons compared with 38,173 tons during the year 1950. Whereas during 1950 a total of 24,233 tons of peanuts were purchased through European Recovery Program (ERP) funds, in the current year all imports of oilseeds have been financed through commercial funds. In 1950 approximately 16,000 tons of refined vegetable oils were produced from imported oilseeds against 27,200 tons in 1949.

Vegetable fats and oils, and fish oil imports amounted to 10,925 tons in the first 7 months of this year of which all but 5,250 tons were purchased with commercial funds. Total 1950 arrivals were 10,510 tons, including 3,940 tons purchased with commercial funds and 6,570 through ERP.

Lard arrivals of 17,686 tons (7,635 through ERP) in January-July 1951 compare with 25,677 tons in the year 1950 (19,386 through ERP).

The most significant development in Austrian foreign trade in oilseeds during 1950 was a decrease from 1949 in total imports to about the prewar average and a shift in the ratio between ERP and commercial imports in favor of the latter. About 60 percent of oilseed imports were brought in under the Marshall Plan and the balance was imported on the basis of barter deals and other commercial transactions.

Due to the reduced receipts of oilseeds in Austria during the second half of 1950 and the depletion of stocks, edible oil was omitted from the fixed weekly ration beginning with the 71st ration period (September 11, 1950) until May 21, 1951. However, edible oil brought into the country through commercial channels was available to consumers ration-free, but at 22 schillings per kilogram (46.7 cents per pound), as compared to the fixed price of 8 schillings (17 cents). The high price for this oil was due to strong demand, higher world prices, better quality, and lack of subsidy by the Government. Free sale of this oil is permitted although rationing is still in effect. (See Foreign Crops and Markets of October 8, 1951, page 376, "Austria Continues to Ration Fats").

**INDIA'S CASTOR BEAN,
SESAME SEED FORECAST**

India's production of castor beans from the 1951-52 crop (for harvest March-April 1952) is forecast by trade sources at about 119,000 short tons, and the sesame seed crop (principal harvest October-December 1951) at 448,000 tons, according to the American Consulate General, Madras. Although the castor bean estimate approximates that of the previous year, the sesame seed estimate for 1951 is about 5 percent less than the 1950 output.

The export from India of castor beans, sesame seed, and sesame oil continues to be banned. Although castor oil presently is being exported, all such exports are on a quota basis. Shipments of castor oil from July 1 to December 31, 1951, have been limited by the Government to 45 percent of each shipper's quota of castor oil during the Indian fiscal year (April-March) 1950-51. Trade sources believe that an additional export quota for castor oil will be announced after evaluating the 1951-52 crop in February-March 1952. Total castor oil shipments from India in 1950 amounted to 22,566 tons.

Latest available price quotations on certain Indian wholesale markets were as follows: castor oil - Bombay, mid-October, Rs. 18 to 19/4/0 per quarter of 28 pounds (13.5 to 14.4 cents per pound); castor beans - Calcutta, September, Rs. 25 to 26 per maund of 82.3 pounds (\$128 to \$133 per short ton); sesame oil - Madras, September, Rs. 20/8/0 per maund of 25 pounds (17.2 cents per pound); and sesame seed - Madras, September, Rs. 71 per bag of 164 pounds (\$182 per short ton).

Despite increased demand from foreign countries for Indian castor oil, trade sources believe that official policy will be to take steps necessary to maintaining lower price levels within the country. Thus, it would follow that there will be no material improvement in the quantity of castor oil released for export.

At present there are no significant plans for increasing India's output of sesame seed and oil. Since domestic production falls short of internal requirements, it would appear that export prohibitions on sesame seed and oil will continue in effect for the next few years.

**YUGOSLAVIA ABOLISHES COMPULSORY
LARD, OLIVE OIL QUOTAS**

The Government of Yugoslavia has abolished the compulsory delivery quotas of lard and olive oil by producers and at the same time permitted the free purchase of fats by consumers for either cash or foodstuff coupons, according to the American Embassy, Belgrade. The decree was published in Politika, October 12, 1951, and became effective as of that date.

Articles 1 and 2 of the decree were as follows: "(1) In order to offer to the producers of agricultural products wide possibilities for producing fats and their participation in trade of agricultural commodities and in harmony with new measures in economy, the compulsory quotas of hog lard and olive oil are being abolished. (2) In order to secure the supply of fats to the working men in towns, and having in mind the possibility for increased production and sale of fats in shops of state commercial enterprises, agricultural estates, cooperatives and other shops, consumers can buy without any restriction fats for their own needs whether for ready money or on foodstuff coupons with reduction."

Provisions of the former decree designating specific individual lard quotas to be met by Yugoslavian farmers were published in the July 3, 1950, issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, page 3.

INDIA TO PERMIT LIMITED EXPORT OF PEANUTS, PEANUT OIL

The Government of India has announced its decision to permit exports of peanut kernels and peanut oil to countries with which it has concluded bilateral trade agreements, reports R.N. Iyer, American Consulate General, Madras. The information was released on October 16, 1951, by the Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi.

Countries of destination and the quantities to be exported under existing agreements are: Burma - 10,640 short tons of peanut oil; Switzerland - 14,000 tons of peanut kernels and 2,408 tons of peanut oil; and Austria - 3,360 tons of peanut kernels.

No other exports of peanuts or peanut oil will be allowed until the end of 1951. The export policy for 1952 will be considered only after the final crop estimates and the internal requirements are definitely known.

Export allotments against the above quantities will be made to established exporters only.

PHILIPPINE OCTOBER COPRA EXPORTS HIGHEST THIS YEAR

Exports of copra from the Philippine Republic during the month of October totaled 85,072 long tons which represents the highest monthly volume of copra shipments during 1951. Coconut oil exports, also a record quantity, amounted to 8,217 tons.

Copra exports during October went to the following countries: United States-31,643 tons (Pacific-28,738, Atlantic-1,400, and Gulf-1,505); Canada-1,500; Japan-541; Israel-2,000; Colombia-6,300; Belgium-7,100; Norway-2,040; Netherlands-16,450; Italy-6,870; Syria-500; Denmark-2,350; France-2,550; Spain-1,228; Western Germany-1,000; and Sweden-3,000 tons.

Coconut oil shipments for the month were destined to United States-4,060 tons; Singapore-421; South Africa-383; Italy-1,239; Netherlands-1,756; and other Europe-358 tons.

Copra export prices were quoted in mid-November at \$172.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific. Local buying prices decreased to 28 - 29 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$142.25 to \$147.33 per long ton) in Manila and 26 - 30 pesos (\$132.09 to \$152.41) in producing areas. NOTE: September copra exports corrected to Pl, D15 tons, total in copra equivalent to 91,328.

CORRECTION

In the article South Africa's Oilseed Production Large in 1950-51 in Foreign Crops and Markets, October 8, 1951, Vol. 63, No. 15, the first sentence should have read: "The Union of South Africa's vegetable oilseed production in 1950-51 is now estimated at 147,500 short tons, an increase of almost 50 percent from the 99,620 tons produced during the previous season, reports J.L. Dougherty, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Pretoria."

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

UNITED STATES COTTON EXPORTS RISING

Exports of cotton from the United States in September 1951 amounted to 372,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (356,000 running bales), making an August-September total of 524,000 bales (502,000 running bales). The August-September 1950 total of 766,000 bales was higher due mainly to a larger total for August.

The slower export movement in August and September this year is a result of low stocks on hand at the end of July and a substantial discount on new-crop cotton that caused most buyers to wait for shipments from the new crop which is not available for export in heavy volume until October.

Sales of cotton for export in 1951-52 apparently have already exceeded 4 million bales, according to incomplete data from private sources. Nearly all of the sales to date were financed with dollar exchange from commercial or local Government sources. The principal exceptions were the small early shipments to Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Austria, and possibly others that were financed with ECA funds remaining from the previous season and advances from 1951-52 interim funds.

The quantity to be financed with ECA funds is not yet determined but may not exceed 25 percent of the 2-1/4 million bales financed in this way in 1950-51. Loans so far announced by the Export-Import Bank total \$70,000,000.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;
averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1949-50 and 1950-51;
Aug.-Sept. 1950 and 1951

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Countries of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-September	
	Averages		1949-50	1950-51	1950	1951
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	0:	1/	61:	55:	2/	2/
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	147:	43:	192:	80:	10:	42
Czechoslovakia.....	65:	0:	58:	6:	5:	0
Denmark.....	35:	5:	34:	31:	3:	4
Finland.....	35:	11:	3:	3:	0:	4
France.....	589:	154:	794:	447:	44:	21
Germany.....	579:	4:	759:	481:	50:	51
Greece.....	2:	2:	50:	1:	1:	0
Italy.....	430:	12:	749:	546:	14:	2
Netherlands.....	86:	34:	259:	158:	8:	13
Norway.....	13:	6:	8:	20:	4:	3
Poland and Danzig.....	224:	1:	47:	1:	1:	0
Spain.....	101:	117:	66:	66:	9:	25
Sweden.....	93:	53:	29:	33:	10:	5
Switzerland.....	2:	14:	41:	22:	7:	14
United Kingdom.....	1,097:	987:	607:	307:	136:	102
Yugoslavia.....	10:	7:	26:	78:	23:	10
Other Europe.....	3/ 85:	146:4/	38:	12:	2:	1
Total Europe.....	3,593:	1,596:	3,821:	2,347:	327:	297
Canada.....	261:	294:	286:	431:	35:	36
Chile.....	5/	5:	39:	48:	2/	6
Colombia.....	17:	9:	63:	55:	9:	7
Cuba.....	7:	11:	19:	24:	2:	3
India.....	44:	18:	405:	219:	2:	21
China.....	55:	106:	132:	54:	54:	0
Japan.....	1,271:	216:	929:	883:	279:	132
French India and Indochina.....	5/	14:	11:	16:	6:	6
Korea.....	5/	n.a.	52:	36:	0:	0
Australia.....	5:	20:	0:	0:	0:	1
Other countries.....	43:	7:6/	247:	167:	52:	15
Total.....	5,296:	2,296:	6,004:	4,280:	766:	524

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 24 Hungary, 5 Rumania. 5/ If any, included in Other Countries. 6/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

FRENCH COTTON IMPORTS SHOW INCREASE

Preliminary statistics on imports of raw cotton into France during August and September 1951, the first 2 months of the 1951-52 season, show imports of 157,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), compared with 117,000 bales imported during the corresponding months of 1950-51, according to Frederick R. Mangold, Attache, American Embassy, Paris. A complete breakdown of these imports by countries of origin is not yet available. In 1950-51, total imports amounted to about 1,023,000 bales, with 469,000 bales originating in the United States.

Imports of this magnitude, while considerably larger than those in the first 2 months of 1950-51, are still below current levels of consumption. During August and September 1951, consumption is estimated at 82,000 and 106,000 bales, respectively, for a total of 188,000 bales, about equal to the 185,000 bales consumed in the same months of 1950. As a result of decreased forward sales of cotton goods, consumption in October of this year was expected to decline to slightly less than 100,000 bales. Members of the trade have forecast consumption in 1951-52 at about equal the 1,205,000 bales consumed in 1950-51. Military orders in France, which did not exceed 2 percent of total cloth production in 1950-51, are expected to rise to at least 6 or 8 percent this season, and may offset any decline in civilian demand.

With consumption continuing above imports, stocks of cotton in France have declined steadily from 495,000 bales at the beginning of 1950-51 to 313,000 bales one year later on August 1, 1951, only about a 3 months' supply at current rates of consumption. These stocks declined further to 301,000 bales at the end of August, the last date for which data are available. The industry wants to build up its stocks during the 1951-52 season to at least a 4 months' supply and preferably a 6 months' level.

The short supply of United States cotton, resulting from the reduced imports from this country in 1950-51 continues to prevail in France. Stocks of United States cotton amounted to 209,000 bales on August 1, 1950, or 42 percent of total stocks. Although consumption of United States cotton during 1950-51 amounted to only 46 percent of total consumption as compared to 66 percent during the 1949-50 season, stocks of American cotton on August 1, 1951, had decreased to 117,000 bales, about a 2-1/2 months' supply at the current level of consumption, and only 38 percent of total stocks on that date. By the end of August 1951, the stocks of United States cotton had declined still further to 109,000 bales, about 36 percent of the total stocks. The industry is anxious to increase the supply of United States cotton, but the unfavorable exchange position will make large imports difficult. Through ECA, military aid funds, free dollars, and possible other credit facilities, France hopes to import more than 750,000 bales from the United States in 1951-52, compared to the 469,000 bales imported in 1950-51.

Rayon has been assuming a more important position in the French textile industry in recent years. During the 1949-50 season, rayon staple fiber accounted for about 4.6 percent of all raw materials consumed in cotton spinning mills. The rapid rise in prices of cotton during the latter part of 1950 and early 1951 and the relatively small price rise of staple fiber at this time led to increased consumption of rayon in 1950-51. In that season, staple fiber consumption almost doubled, amounting to 9 percent of raw materials used by cotton spinners. Shortages of wood pulp in France, however, will prevent any large increase in the consumption of rayon staple in the near future.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound		
					Spot	Export and inter- mediate taxes	
<u>Alexandria</u>		:Kantar					
Ashmouni, Good.....	11-15	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 109.20	: 63.29	: 11.59	
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 95.70	: 55.47	: 11.59	
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 169.40	: 98.19	: 11.59	
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 142.40	: 82.54	: 11.59	
<u>Bombay</u>		:Candy					
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	:1/ 820.00	: 21.83	: 21.30	
Broach Vijay, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	:1/ 925.00	: 24.62	: 21.30	
<u>Karachi</u>		:Maund					
4F Punjab, SG, Fine.....	11-14	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 110.00	: 40.33	: 13.85	
289F Sind, SG, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	: 125.00	: 45.83	: 13.85	
289F Punjab, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 129.00	: 47.30	: 13.85	
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		:Metric ton					
Type B.....	11-15	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	:2/ 8300.00	: 75.30	: 7.03	
<u>Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal					
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2.....	11-13	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 595.00	: 38.22	: 16.20	
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	:3/ 575.00	: 36.94	: 14.89	
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 750.00	: 48.18	: 25.06	
<u>Recife</u>		:Arroba					
Mata, Type 4.....		: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro				
Sertao, Type 5.....		: "	: "				
Sertao, Type 4.....		: "	: "				
<u>Sao Paulo</u>							
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	11-14	: "	: "	: 395.00	: 64.99	: 3.0% ad	
<u>Torreon</u>		:Sp. quintal				: valor	
Middling, 15/16".....	11-15	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 320.00	: 36.51	: 6.15	
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>							
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	:Pound	:Cent	: XXXXX	: 42.17	: -----	

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling price.

2/ Correction: Delayed cable, Buenos Aires, November 8, 1951, in pesos per metric ton with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, Type B, 8300.00 (75.30), tax 7.03 U.S. cents.

3/ Nominal.

